

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

W. H. NOTLEY.
 AGENT for the Port of Messrs. HENRY
 S. KING & Co., of London, 10, Abchurch Lane,
 O. 1785 Hongkong, 24th October, 1876.

NOTICE.
 WE have established ourselves at the Port
 of SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS,
 HONGKONG, under the firm of
 HUBBARD, HUBBARD & CO.,
 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st November, 1876. [1619]

NOTICE.
 THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
 THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our
 Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1876.
 B. VINCENT & Co.,
 Swatow, China, 10th October, 1876. [1619]

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS
 is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
 B. VINCENT & Co.,
 Swatow, China, 10th October, 1876. [1619]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9th, 1876.

Most of those who regard with interest the
 attempts being made to open up New Guinea
 and make it better known to the world must
 have been considerably disappointed with the
 extremely meagre results obtained by the
Chilang expedition. No doubt the success
 of that expedition was owing in part to the
 indisposition under which Mr. MACLEAY
 laboured the greater portion of the time,
 which probably tended to damp his ardour.
 But though the issue of that expedition was
 so unfruitful, it is no reason why others
 should be deterred from attempting the
 work. To such as may have been somewhat
 disheartened by the report of Mr. MACLEAY,
 the account of a recent voyage of exploration
 by the missionary steamer *Ellengowen*
 up a majestic river in New Guinea will
 prove most interesting and satisfactory.

It appears that the *Ellengowen* left Somer-
 set on the 25th August, with the Rev.
 Mr. MACLEAY, Mr. O. C. STONE,
 on board, and proceeded to the Island of Bojoro,
 five miles off the south coast of New Guinea,
 where they shipped some firewood for fuel
 and left on the 1st September. After a good
 deal of intricate navigation they entered the
 mouth of a river a mile and a half wide,
 with up to twelve fathoms of water, in latitude
 9° 30' south, longitude 142° 18' east. They
 steamed some thirty miles up this
 noble stream, and then anchored for the
 night. Some of the party landed, found
 native footprints, saw smoke in the distance,
 and discovered tracks of the wild boar.

The banks of the river, which at first were low and
 swampy and covered with mangroves, had
 gradually risen until they were twenty feet
 high. At the point where the steamer an-
 chored they consisted of pine-plant. The river
 was still half a mile wide. On the following
 morning, the vessel proceeded upwards, and
 the scenery, as she moved on, became delight-
 ful. Splendid groves of bamboo, with tropi-
 cal growth of all shades, varied by open
 patches of forest country, were passed.

The trees assumed stupendous dimensions as the ex-
 plorers went further inland, and numerous tri-
 butary streams were passed. During the day
 the party saw one native in a canoe, but on
 catching sight of the steamer he dashed off
 for the bank, and was instantly lost in the
 thick scrub which there fringed it. The
Ellengowen reached forty-four miles up the
 river that day and came to anchor at its
 junction with another large and wide stream.

The next day numbers of lofty palms, resembling
 the coccoloba and growing close to the
 water's edge, were observed. The explorers
 again landed, and saw no signs of inhabi-
 tants. They found abundant supplies of good,
 fresh water. In the afternoon the steamer
 was anchored, and a small lifeboat despatched
 to follow up one arm of the river. Where
 the vessel anchored the water was three
 and a half fathoms in depth. The boat
 proceeded for about twelve miles, when the
 crew came in sight of a plantation
 enclosed with a strong fence and comprising
 some six acres of ground. It was found to
 contain yams, sugar-cane, and tobacco. But
 though this was a conclusive proof that the
 district is not altogether uninhabited, no
 natives were seen. The boat then returned to
 the steamer, which continued its progress up
 the river until it became much narrower; the
 water which had been brackish, was perceived
 to be quite fresh, and it was estimated that
 a distance of ninety miles from the mouth had
 been accomplished. The party landed once
 more, and shot three birds of paradise, which
 feathered variety they found very numerous.

They also killed an enormous reptile of the
 boa constrictor species, measuring fifteen
 feet six inches in length, which on being
 disembowelled was found to have swallowed
 a large kangaroo. This incident affords a
 proof that the animals of Australia are like-
 wise to be found in Papua. A great bird,
 measuring fifty-six feet across the wings,
 was likewise observed, and tracks, supposed
 to be those of the buffalo, were noticed. It is
 evident from this account that New Guinea
 offers a fine field for exploration; and, though
 not likely to yield so many
 wonders as Captain LAYSON has depicted in
 his marvellous story, may yet turn out well
 worth acquisition. It is certain the trip
 made by the *Ellengowen* will do much to
 stimulate exploration and increase the desire
 for the acquisition of the island. One or two
 expeditions are reported to be in process of
 formation in London, and the report of the
 discoveries of Mr. MACLEAY and his
 companions will no doubt hasten their de-
 parture for this new field of adventure. Mr.
 STONE, one of the party, in a letter to the
 London Times, says that Europeans stand
 the climate of south-eastern Papua better
 than the blacks, and after the north-west-
 monsoon the peninsula is sufficiently healthy.
 It is probable that the climate of Papua is
 not, if proper precautions are taken, more
 unfavourable to Europeans than Ceylon. If
 such proves to be the fact there is no
 reason why European capitalists should not,
 with the aid of Chinese labour, establish
 thriving plantations there, and eventually
 bring the whole island under cultivation.
 The agricultural population appears to be
 almost entirely confined to the coast, and
 to be exceedingly primitive in their
 habits and customs. There is no tribe
 who possess the semblance of autoch-

thony over any considerable tract of this vast
 island. Its settlement and development
 by some civilized nation cannot be far
 distant. If England hesitates long, her op-
 portunity will be gone. This prize, whatever
 may be its value, will soon be plucked by
 some other enterprising Power. New Gae-
 lund is not far distant, and France has
 lately shown great activity in the acqui-
 sition of colonies. It would cost her little to
 annex New Guinea.

The Spanish ship *Panay* went into the
 Kowloon Dock last evening.

The schooner *Fries* left Sydney for Hong-
 kong on the 30th September.

The Australian papers state that the Chinese
 at Kowloon have started sugar-growing.

The E. & A. mail steamer *Singapore*, from
 Hongkong, arrived at Brisbane on the 5th
 ultimo.

The brig *Empress*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 4th
 ultimo.

The French barque *Fleur*, left Newcastle,
 N.S.W., for Hongkong with coal, on the 23rd
 September.

The barque *Natal Queen*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Brisbane on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The barque *William Masson*, from Foochow,
 arrived at Sydney on the 30th September, having
 made the run in 84 days.

The revenue collection at Ootookook for the
 quarter ending 30th September was £14,125.
 The quantity of gold shipped by steamers for
 the same period was 60,000 ounces.

We take the following from the *London* and
China Express:
 Sub-Lieutenant John Gage has been
 appointed to the *Rigoberto*, now on the China
 station.

The ship *Lily* left Gibraltar on the 19th inst.
 for China.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman, M.D., has been
 appointed Special Commissioner in Ootookook
 and Ootookook, and will be accompanied by
 his wife and family to reside in Shanghai and Yokohama.

In the Eastern Division of the Social
 Science Congress, now being held at Brighton,
 the question of the Opium Trade will be discussed.
 Mr. Richard, M.P., and other, connected with
 the Anglo-Chinese Association taking part.

The directors of the Eastern Extension
 Australia, and China Telegraph Company
 (Limited) have decided to increase the share
 capital from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000, and to
 the quarter ending June 30th, 1876, of 3s. per
 share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum,
 free of income-tax, payable on the 15th inst.

The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited)
 announce the payment, on the 14th inst., of
 an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share for the
 quarter ending 30th September, 1876, and of 2s.
 6d. per share for the quarter ending 30th
 September, 1876, on the 15th inst., at the bank of
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The delivery of tea from the bonded ware-
 house in London during the week ended the
 25th September, amounted to 3,325,614 lb. of
 2,652,422 lb. was for home consumption,
 673,192 lb. was re-exported, 306,000 lb. was
 for export, and 5,812 lb. was for ships' stores.
 The duty received was £22,011, being about 24
 per cent. less than in the previous week.

It is with great regret that we announce the
 death of Mr. William Robert Dabiel, who for
 many years was connected with the P. and O.
 Company's service in China and Japan, occupying
 an important position as General Manager of the
 P. and O. Company at Yokohama. Mr. Dabiel
 was a native of London, and was educated at
 Dulwich in business matters was courteous and
 obliging, and in private life he was for himself
 many friends; and in the East his early
 death will be regretted as sincerely as among
 his friends at home.

The *Iron Duke* has been docked at Devonport,
 and a thorough examination made, which affords
 another remarkable proof of the power and value
 of the iron as a weapon of offensive warfare.
 Notwithstanding the terrific effects to the
 vessel, the *Iron Duke* is now ready to receive
 the *Iron Duke* is now ready to receive the
Iron Duke is now ready to receive the

The following are the latest quotations of
 Banking and other Companies connected with
 the P. and O. Company, 25th Sept. 1876:
 Bank of India, 101; Bank of China, 101;
 Bank of Japan, 101; Bank of Persia, 101;
 Bank of Siam, 101; Bank of Sumatra, 101;
 Bank of Tonkin, 101; Bank of Yunnan, 101;
 Bank of Zeylan, 101; Bank of Ceylon, 101;
 Bank of Malacca, 101; Bank of Java, 101;
 Bank of Borneo, 101; Bank of Celebes, 101;
 Bank of Sumatra, 101; Bank of Java, 101;
 Bank of Borneo, 101; Bank of Celebes, 101;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;
 Hongkong, 15th; Singapore, 15th; Batavia, 15th;
 Cebu, 15th; Saigon, 15th; Hongkong, 15th;

The following were the latest mail advices
 received:—Yokohama, 15th; Manila, 15th;
 Hongkong,

Extracts.

THE END.

After the last of the month—
To the end of the month—
Finished the duties and the day—
Came the end.

Into the unknown spirit land,
Over the river and the bridge spanned,
Crossing above the night shadows,
—Beginning the end.

Only a flutter and a gasp for breath,
Only a cross and a sigh for rest,
Only a sleep the slumber brings,
—Not yet the end.

Cleaving the sky with wings of a dove,
A crown of light in the robes above,
A dwelling for ever where God is Love,
—This is the blessed end.

M. H. Y.

THE PUZZLED CENSUS-TAKER.

"Got any boys?" the Marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered, "None."

"Got any girls?" the Marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered, "None."

"Fish and of course?" the Marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered, "None."

"The devil you have!" the Marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered, "None."

"Now what you mean by shaking your head,
And always answering 'None'?"
"I have never," the lady said,
—The lady from over the Rhine.

SAXE.

ROBERT HERRICK.

You bust of somewhat more than even
Parsonage corpulence, with hooked nose, cur-
ling hair, and a mustache, is the
countenance of the Reverend Robert
Herrick, on whom King Charles I., in
1629, conferred the living of Dean Prior,
a rural parish between Ashburton and
Totnes, and who, in his preference for
academic and metropolitan society, spoke
of his parishioners as "a rocky generation."

A people curried, stretched in life,
And ruled almost as slaves;
He failed to appreciate the excellent qualities
of the good West-England folk, and was
certainly very much the round man in the
square hole of his rural parsonage. He was
a loyal outcast of King Charles, and in the
troubles which ensued, his loyalty
brought about his ejection, and so relieved
him, not only from the "ambitious" duties,
but also from the leaves and fables, which
seemed to form the only attraction to Devon-
shire. Yet it was no doubt in this ill-
appreciated spot that he penned his
"Hesperides," published by his de-
votion as the "Works both Humane and
Divine of Robert Herrick, Esquire,"
for he dropped the clerical prefix as com-
pletely as Mr. Spurgeon himself. But though
there was a good deal of the "humane,"
there was something of the "divine," too,
this round man. He loved to look
about the Westminster towers, to sponge
about his brother Royalists, and to drink
his mightiest bowl with Ben Jonson; granted,
yet he was able to boast in the last line of his
"Hesperides":

"I found his name was, but his life was cheap."
He was a confirmed bachelor, and when, in
the evening of his days, tired of canny, sack,
and tavern jollity, he was replaced in his old
parish, he found it more to his taste than of
old. His "Noble Numbers, or Pious Pieces,"
represent the more amiable phase of his
character; and, strangely enough, this work
is dated a year before the "Hesperides."

Among the former, which he called his
"unpublished rhymes," are the ever green
"Fair Daffodils," "Gather ye Rosebuds,"
and "Cherry Rills," and some of a
warmer cast still; but of these latter he
says:

"For every sentence chosen, and word,
That's not said with ease, my Lord,
I have my book, but I find it here
But if, 'tis good, all that's said here
Worthy Thy selection.
That one of all the rest shall be
The glory of Thy work and me."
—Herrick.

CULTIVATION OF WATER-CRESS.

Very sandy ground should never be chosen
for the growth of Cress, because it lets
the water escape by filtration, both through
the soil and through the beds of earth which
surround the trenches, and also, because it is
rejected, because it does not furnish to young
plants the aliment suitable to them.

The best soil for Cress is clayey loam, and
what is said under this head applies, it will
understand, less to the surface property so
called, than to the bottom upon which the
plantations rest. Nevertheless, the surface
itself should be studied to some extent, where
trenches are employed, and the more level
the ground is the better. The character and
temperature of the water, as well as the
amount of it, are also important considera-
tions for the Cress grower, inasmuch as un-
suitable water affects the quality of the crop.

With abundance of water, Cress produces
large leaves of a green colour all the year
round, while, with sufficient water, the
plants grow weakly, the leaves are small, and
are often burnt by heat in summer and frozen
in winter. The mistake of most Cress
growers is the desire to have more trenches
than they can supply with water. Each
trench requires 6 inches of water per minute.

The Cress beds of Geneva receive 7 inches
of water per minute, which is equivalent to
8,700 gallons of water for 190 trenches, and
there should be an outflow for each trench,
which, in times of drought, and in winter,
should be reduced to a half, or even to a
quarter, of what it is at other seasons; so as
to ensure plenty of water in the trenches, as
it is during the intense heat of summer and
in winter that the plantations are in danger
of perishing from want of water. Proximity
to the source of supply is likewise an im-
portant consideration in the establishment
of Cress plantations. If the source is too far
off, its waters get heated in summer and too
cold in the winter before they reach the beds,
which, in severe winters become frozen and
perish. The necessity of having Cress
beds as near as possible to the spring, or
some extent limits their length, but
where it is absolutely necessary to estab-
lish trenches far from the spring, the
water should be led to them in covered drains
or canals, which will help to keep it
warmer than it otherwise would be, and the
deeper the spring the higher the temperature.
The water of artesian wells is comparatively
warm, but it is not the best for our purpose,
nor should recourse be had to the water of
small rivers—which are in reality but water
from distant sources—except in cases of
absolute necessity; and care should be taken
not to mix it with that of the springs,
which supply the plantations. The character
of the water destined to supply
Cress beds, too, should not be altogether
overlooked. For example, some field waters
communicate to the Cress a marshy flavour,
and had it with a yellowish deposit, and
they are too warm in summer and too cold
in winter. Water charged with carbonates
of chalk and magnesium, which is the case
with ferruginous water, is good, both as regards
our own health and that of vegetation—a
fact proved by the fine state of the beds at
Geneva, and above all at Davos, which are
supplied by water containing a very appreci-
able quantity of iron. Water, overcharged
with iron, however, impairs the growth of
the Cress, and sometimes it is by an enormous
deposit.—The Garden.

A CLERICAL ECENTRIC.

It much abuse form—as the much-abused
of course after—a criterion of excellence, cer-
tainly no clergyman ever approached so near
an ideal perfection as the Reverend Charles
Churchill. How large a portion of this
abuse was due to his friendship with John
Willes it boots not now to inquire; Churchill
has since of his own to answer for,
without having any lurid light reflected upon
him from without. At no period of his
life, lay or clerical, was Mr. Charles Churchill
the sort of personage who is described as a
"nice young man." Even at matriculation
—that period which every Westminster
schoolboy is accustomed to look upon as
rather an awful ordeal—Churchill is generally
believed to have "chaffed" the Oxford
examiner. His answer, it is said, was like
Theodore Hook's, who, when asked if he
would sign the Thirty-nine Articles; replied,
"O yes, for you like." He subsequently
learned some little wisdom by experience, for
his name was afterwards admitted at Trinity,
Cambridge. He left the University, how-
ever, without taking a degree, and made a
poor marriage with a girl whom he had
met when a Westminster lad. After such
auspices he was ordained as a literate
by Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London.

People say—but then, what do people not
say?—that Churchill's sons are generally
"chaffed" by their father's name. Charles
Churchill's father was the parson of Rain-
ham, in Essex, and Churchill succeeded him
as curate of that parish and lecturer of St.
John's, Westminster. For a time he was
all that could be desired, and eked out his
ecclesiastical income by teaching not only
boys, but at a boarding-school, and then
he took to writing in the magazines, and
facile desecrated a variety of the
theatrical, and so of course, as Mr. Moody
would say, went to the bad forthwith.

He did go the pace, beyond a doubt; and
his wife, instead of restraining him, helped
his downward career. A separation took
place; and then Churchill was bound to come
to himself. He was reconverted with the
parishioners and the Dean of Westminster,
especially on the subject of his clerical
attire, for he had taken to dress in the
extreme of fashion, quite discarding the safe
suit, then, as now, de rigueur for all except
the broadest of Broad Churchmen like the
late Canon Kingsley, who discarded his lay
as well as Westminster without having, as far
as can be ascertained, incurred the displeasure
of Dean Stanley. But then our man
can stand a horse, whilst another is punished
for only looking in at the stable door. In
reply to the Dean and parishioners, Churchill
wrote a satirical poem called "The Conclave,"
which his friends advised him to suppress.
His friends and brother ecclesiastics were
of the second master at Westminster
School, and he took up the cudgels in defence
of Churchill's irreverent attire.

A still greater service done to Churchill
through Lloyd's help, was the inducing his
creditors to accept a composition of five shillings
in the pound. This Dr. Lloyd, however, re-
minded money by his pen he was quick
enough to pay the other five shillings all
round. There must have been a soft place
somewhere in the man's heart who would
do that, though his habits in every sense of
the word may have been unclerical. Lloyd
himself does not seem to have been so for-
tunate when he got into difficulties, for he
was a considerable time in jail.

Churchill's big thing was of course the
Rosicrucian, which was the direct outcome of
his theatrical proclivities, and the appearance of
which synchronised with his defection from
the path of virtue to a degree that would
have delighted the heart of an American
stage-manager.

His aspirants of the day certainly
betrays a knowledge of the boards which one
would not expect to find in a clergyman; but
this by itself would involve no forfeiture
of position. One cleric keeps moon-horses,
another practices as a money-lender; why
should not another turn dramatic critic?
He may do so, and giving the sanction of
his "doth" to good odds. Churchill's criti-
cisms were discriminating, if severe. Listen
how he speaks of Quin, and laudates the old
gentleman in the pit, the more laudator
temporis aucti:

"Quin from afar, lured by the scent of fame
A stage-ferocious pug in his coat,
Fragrant of Battosai and Boddie,
Sulphur he walked, and deigned the chair his own.
For low should moderns murtherous of the day,
Who never those masters knew, know how to play!
Bello the times when they themselves were young;
But, having lost all relish for the stage,
See not, dear Quin, the old man's face,
But with joyful murmurs of applause
Their darling chief and final favourite scene!"

His own sympathies are with Garrick, and
in these lines he gives the *dénouement* of his
sparkling poem:

"If many scenes, if Nature linked with Art,
If through knowledge of the human breast,
If through the study of the human mind,
If through the study of the human heart,
If through the study of the human soul,
If through the study of the human life,
If through the study of the human death,<

Then, my friends, our foes, ourselves, survey,
And see by night what fools we are by day."
Yes, Churchill's life was irregular beyond
doubt; but let us respect the clergyman, though
others view the deemed indecent—"once a
priest always a priest"—and no clerical bid-
den has been passed by an unorthodox legis-
lature, still he had formally put aside from
his clerical avocations, and embarked in a
profession from which Bohemianism is
falsely supposed inseparable; and there were
others who, like Churchill, with a
thousand pounds to another clerical eccentric
to pay his debts with, when she found her
thousand pounds spent and the debts still
unpaid, was not in the least staggered
by the discovery, but said "the good will
distinguish between Mr. So-and-so the man
and Mr. So-and-so the clergyman." A nice
distinction, and had he not been here,
though there is no doubt that this particular
clergyman was one of those whose character
was given by his enemies, and whose misfor-
tune it was that his every peccadillo was
certain to be found out. A tiny anecdote,
published in 1785, by some anonymous
author of Churchill, says that Churchill's
admission suffered from ministerial rancour:

"He occurred to prostitute his pen for a
place or pension; and would rather at a
best-dress and drink a tantum of porter with
an honest artisan than feast on orphans and
venison and drink claret and burgundy with
an ignoble nobleman. When his name was
brought forward, he would shake hands with
and assist a friend in distress with a third-hand
coat, and deprecate from his very soul the star-

and, gartered villain haunting in embroidery."
From the same source we have Churchill's
last letter written in the presence of death—
"My dear—The curtain is almost
drawn, and the face is over. I hope I
will be a better man than I have been. My
last told you the expectations I had, which
are now turned to assurances. Till the
last gasp will I breathe this prayer: 'O God,
show down Thy choicest favours on Eng-
land and Englishmen; and infuse into every
a spirit to defend their rights and liberties,
their religion and property! Forgive, and
in death believe me to be dear to your
friend, O. Churchill.'"

"The second day, after writing this letter,"
it is added, "my friend expired. He died
calm and composed, sensible and resigned."
In the agonies of death he prayed
for his country's good; then with a serene
smile on his countenance, in the good
of money for forgiveness, he resigned his soul
into the hands of Him who gave it.

In the traditional account of Churchill's
death, it is said that his last words were:
"What a fool I have been!" Could a person
fraud have invented this? On the other
hand, the fact that he lies above his remains in the old church-
yard at Dover are inscribed these words of
his own:

"Life is the joy I loved, Churchill lies.
—The Rev. Maurice Davies, in Belgravia.

TRUE GENTLENESS.

Gentleness, which belongs to virtue, is to
be carefully distinguished from the mean
spirit of cowards and the fawning assent of
sycophants. It remains no just right from
fear; it gives up no important truth from
flattery; it is, indeed, not only consistent
with a firm spirit and a fixed principle, in order
to give it any real value.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Lawyers are sometimes very particular.
The other day one of these learned and
amiable gentlemen was waited upon by a
young man who, wishing his advice, and
beginning by saying, "My father died, and
left me a will," he asked, "Is it possible? I never
heard of such a thing," answered the lawyer.
"I thought it happened every day," said
the young man; "but if there is to be any
difficulty about it, I had better give you a
fee to attend to the business." The fee
was given, and then the lawyer observed,
"Oh, I think I had better retain his seat, you
mean that your father made a will and died?"
"Yes, yes, that must be it!"

LEYDEN AND HOGG.

Scott and Leyden were equally struck
with the magnificent landscape that stretches
around St. Mary's Loch. As they entered
this beautiful and enchanted region, the
former was able to retain his seat and pre-
sore silence, but the latter sprang from his
saddle as if to fix his attention more steadily,
and drank in, amid exclamations of intense
wonder, the unparalleled richness of the
prospect. During these excursions, Scott,
Leyden, and Hogg met together—the three
minstrels on whom the poetic reputation of
the Scottish Borders chiefly rests. "It was
the first time that Hogg ever saw his great
patron; the first and perhaps last time that
he ever saw Leyden. The shepherd himself
thus speaks of their meeting:—"I had been
out among the hills, engaged in some rural
occupation, when one of the servant lasses
came running out, and told me that I had
come home as fast as ever I could, for Willie
Leyden, with two gentlemen, were waiting to
see me." This interview lasted for some
hours, and when Scott left he declared that
he had never met one who possessed more
originality of genius than the humble
shepherd. Hogg measured Leyden with a
keen eye, and could not help being struck
with his eccentricities, which, as such an
interesting personality, became more pro-
minent. But he gathered the main outlines, and
scanned the finer motions of his com-
pact character, may be seen from the
following tribute of affection which Hogg
penned after Leyden's death:

"Leyden came from Berdenland,
With duntless hand and ardent high,
And will implore his name might be,
Though false his lies at times might be,
Though will mislead the sympathy;
Between the glowing measures of his pen,
And the plain facts of his life, there was
Such a great contrast, when by hand and art,
For the wealth of his mind, and the
Thrilling the heart of his hand,
Revealed the wild man's face,
Leyden's a simple heart, and
And Scott knew his loss too late."

"PUNCH" IN ITS EARLY DAYS.

Mr. Archibald Henning drew the first
frontispiece of Punch, and also the first
cartoon. At the outset the most pages were
devoted to the "Punch and Judy" show,
the necessity of the kind of trade marked
particular form of title gives to a periodical
feature itself upon the judgment of the con-
ductors, and Mr. Doyle's remarkable design
took the fancy of the public and helped to
establish the originality and special character
of the work. "Punch and Judy" was the
first cartoon, and it was the first of a
series. It was originally drawn, and ad-
mirably engraved by Landells. The cartoons
were continued under the title of "Punch's
Penicillings," and they were not confined to
the treatment of current topics. Leech's
first out to be found on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it is worthy of note, in connection with
this article, that the cartoon, which he re-
frained from placing his initials upon the
picture. The prospectus of Punch indicates
the intention to publish matter not altogether
original, but only one, do we find, the con-
ductors availing themselves of Vol. I.
there are several cases in which the "Punch
and Judy" cartoon is a simple
translation. Albert Smith was spoken of as
one of the early members of the Punch con-
tributors as "that clever young artist," and
his qualifications for the staff were based
upon his papers in a comic periodical, entitled
"Punch and Judy," printed by Mr. Last. His first
appearance in Punch is on page 42 of Vol. I.,
and it